of members was made complete.

The legislature afterwards assembled and organized. Reeder, as governor, recognised it, sent in his message, and afterwards otherwise communicated with it. There is no dispute that he fully recognised it as the regular territorial legislature until it adjourned its session to another place -- not the one at which Reeder was interested in locating the capital. Governor Reeder then took the ground-not that this was not a valid legislature origiground—not that this was not a valid legislature origi-nally—but that by adjourning to another place it had ex-acts—vere vold.—its sowers and lost jurisdiction, and that its further

acts were void.

respectable statesman or lawyer with pretext, which no
The government at Washington had also recound
this legislature. How could it do otherwise! The governor had recognised it, and there was no other legislative body claiming conflicting jurisdiction. Conceding there had been frauds in the election of some of the members, it did not render the whole body a nullity. Such is not the rule in respect to any legislative body. The title of the disputed members is inquired into, first before the canvassers, or other proper officer, who gives the certificate of election, and afterwards before the legislative body. The federal government had no alternative It could do no less than recognise and treat as valid the only legislative body knows to the law, and the one which the governor of the Territory (Reeder) had com-

The remedy of such portion of the people as felt their rights invaded was the only one ever open in similar cases in any State or Territory—a vindication of them-selves at the polls at the next election. This would have been action under the law, and in which the protection of the law and of the federal government could have been demanded. But this remedy was not pursued. On the contrary, revolution and rebellion were resorted to. Those deeming themselves aggrieved refused to regard the actual, existing government, and, defying its authority, proceeded in an irregular and lawless manner to set up a new government. They did what in any country under the sun would be regarded as revolution.

Another legislature has since been elected, has held a

Another registration is since the electric control as shed assession, passed laws, and adjourned. Yet there are those who justify resistance to the laws passed by both of these legislatures, not alone because the laws are oppressive or unjust, but because they choose to throw off their allegiance to both and to deny that there are any valid laws in the Territory. The simple recital of these circum stances, which it is well enough to recall to our minds is enough to show that those who resist the laws in Kansas and refuse to obey the system of internal government which the legislative authority has established, occupy the ordinary position of men engaged in a revolt against the government under which they reside.

And yet there are a few prints—the New York Tribur and Albany Evening Journal among the number - which justify residents of Kansas in such action-nay, more, urge it upon them, and press them to persevere in it, "forcibly if need be." Such is the atrocious language of the latter paper.

Such advice is the more criminal because now there is

not the apology of any seeming necessity for it to be pleaded. Whatever may have been the condition of things incident to the first settlement of Kausas, and the border difficulties which then existed, there is now no good ground for asserting that the citizens of Kansas—free-State men in cluded cannot go to the polls at the legislative election in October and vote with as much freedom and security as thoughly prevail in any new Territory or State. The will of the majority can be reflected in the next legisla ture. Mr. Buchanan gave the assurance in his inaugural, and the whole policy of his administration shows tha he intends to redeem it, that every citizen of Kansa should be able to express his opinion by his vote. Under this state of things, and with the guarantee of the pro-tection of the right of suffrage by the United States an thorities, rebellion is not merely a crime, it is a stupid blunder and insane folly. And it is impossible to believe that the journals in question honestly advise it. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that they urge on the citizens of Kansas to this insene course merely for the purpose of keeping up the slavery agitation for partisan ends. The public cannot fail to view it in this

The recent disturbances at Lawrence stand simply or the basis which we have described. They are a rebellion against the existing government of Kansas, and an atits authority. Gov. Walker's proclamation simply calls upon the insurgents to cease their rebellion and their resistance to the laws. That is all. \* To show how journals not favorable to the democratic

reasonably, view it, we make a few extracts.

The New York Times, which supported Frement, says: "Any people less accustomed than are the same citi-"Any people less accustomed than are the same citizens to converting every interest, however sacred, and every issue, however vital, into the material of party strife and petty partisan intrigue, would have long since accepted the position in which matters were left by the 'pacification' of Eansas, and, making the best of that positive the control of the control o tion, would have gone to work to effect a practicable or-ganization of their affairs.

"We have never been able to see that any possible re-

sults of permanent good for Kansas or the nation were to be achieved by the attitude of the free-State men at

Topeka.

"If the crisis of our national existence is really upon us—if the Union of these States has been virtually dissolved, and the government to which we send our representatives, and from which we send our executive functions. sentatives, and from which we send our executive func-tionaries, is no longer a government—then, certainly, we can comprehend the position of those who maintain that it is reasonable and right for the free-State men of Kansas to refuse obedience to the territorial authorities designated by the government of the United States, and to persist in by the government of the United States, and to persist in the support of a territorial organization which is not rec-ognised, and will not be recognised, by the Congress of the Union. But we do not perceive that the friends of the Topeka legislature assume this position. They seem to us to claim the privileges without assuming the re-sponsibilities of revolution. And it is for this reason, and for this reason only, that we always have opposed, and do still strenuously oppose, their sentiments and their retion.

"That we are right in this opposition is, we think, sufficiently proved by the actual state of affairs at Law-

ence.

"The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a govern-"The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a govern-ment within a government. They refuse to recognise the territorial government, and the Topeka government has not recognised them. They accordingly proceed to rec-ognise themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an abso-lutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most lit-eral manner to first principles, and establish in Kansas-such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the federal Union had been loosened—we could understand the propriety of this pro-ceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Governor Walker in his proclamation, which we publish

"It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and "It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly on upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil we should again break out there, to spread thence throug out the Union, let those who cherish the belief make plainly known, that we may understand what is before as. But let us not hear cries of 'peace' from those whose conviction it is that peace is a chimera, nor proclamations

of regard for law from those who believe that law in these United States has become alternately a farce and a tyrainy, that our government is an irremediable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union but the entire withdrawal from that Territory of every pretence and appearance of federal authority.

The New York Commercial Advertiser (old-line whig)

"Since Gov. Walker went to the Territory in an execu-"Since Gov. Walker went to the Territory in an executive capacity the political condition of Kansas had sensibly improved up to the latest advices. No inpartial person will deny this. Journals here and elsewhere of the republican stamp were constrained to admit it, and had become carnest supporters of his policy. He was bitterly assailed, on the other hand, by the extreme pro-slavery journals. So far as a judgment could be formed at this remote point from the scene of action, Gov. Walker was pursuing an impartial, manly, patriotic course, the result of which would inevitably have been highly advantageous to the free-State cause in the Territory. Seeing that things were taking this course, we could not, of course, anticipate that the free-State men would throw any impediments in his way. To have entertained an anticipation of that kind would have been to acknowledge a doubt of the sincerity and honesty of their free-State proion of that kind would have been to acknowledge a doubt of the sincerity and honesty of their free-State pro-fessions. There have been private citizens and public journalists uncharitable enough to declare that there was a lack of sincerity in the free-State leaders, and to predict that, from a desire to keep up discord and agitation in opponeritory, they would make causes of quarrel if their believe this, but the uply them. We were unwilling to of suspicion against these free ser, present a strong case impel us to the belief that they are determine and almost chief, even to the extent of civil war if they cail this their courses up to that chieve of fells was in the cail this their courage up to that climax of folly and crime, which for their own sakes we are glad to consider as somewhat doubtful.

"Still later advices more strongly indicate a determination on the part of the free-State men to make mischief
and keep up a controversy in the Territory. The freeState property of that city, made a market, elected their
officers under it, and purpose proceeding with the administration of the government without the shadow or pretence of authority from any legislature. This has elicited
from Governor Walker a message, or proclamation, which
we give elsewhere, and which we est exially comment to
the reader's perusal. The following comments upon it,
from one of the republican journals in this city—the Daily
Times—are so just and pertinent, that we substitute them
for our own.

Times—are so just and pertinent, that we substitute them for our own.

"The telegraph informs us that Governor Walker, true to the language of his proclamation, had reached Lawrence, with a strong military force, which, however, he had posted outside the city. His promptitude of action will doubtless have a salutary effect. We have no fear of rence, with a strong military force, which, however, he had posted outside the city. His promptitude of action will doubtless have a salutary effect. We have no fear of any scrious civil war when the revolutionists see that the government, having right on its side, is determined to maintain its authority. Exaggerated reports there will be, but sensible, cool-headed men will disregard them, remembering the performances in that line of one short year ago."

From the Memphis (Tennessee) Appeal GOVERNOR WALKER AND HIS TRADUCERS.

Those democratic presses at the South which have a nmercifully berated Governor Walker for his policy in Kansas can scarcely be aware that their blows fall not less heavily upon him than upon themselves. They have all given their cordial support to the principles of the Cincinnati platform, as well as the Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan. We quoted a resolution from the platform a few days since, showing that Walker had acted in strict conformity with the principle it imbodied in advocating a submission of the constitution of Kansas to a vote of the people of the Territory. We now propose to o further, and show that this principle is forcibly set forth and maintained in the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan.

We quote as follows:

"What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it ishall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prewith or without slavery, as their constitution may pre-scribe at the time of their admission.

"A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide

ont of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

"This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Suprense Court of the United States, bisfore whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their syng destiny for themselves, subject each the constitution of the United States to the constitution of the United States to the constitution of the United States to the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their syng destiny for themselves, subject

Nothing could be more explicit than this language. Mr. Buchanan says that "every resident inhabitant" must be entitled to the expression of his opinion by his role. Governor Walker's language is that "every actual resident must be entitled to vote upon the constitution. His language is, if anything, stronger than that of the President. The language of the Cincinnati platform is

Now, we ask with what consistency can those persons nake war upon Walker who have fully and unequivocally sanctioned the platform and the inaugural? Had we read Walker's address a hundred times over, before nearing an expression of opinion by others, the idea would never have occurred to us but that it was entirely proper that the constitution should be subnitted to a vote of the people for their acceptance or ejection. We concede this to be the essence and soul of the Kansas bill, and it seems to us that the adverse position is at war with the doctrine the democracy have been battling for ever since the introduction of that bill into Congress. It is too late to take a different position now, and we regard this war upon Walker ill advised, unneces sary, and fraught with danger to the unity and harmony of the democratic party.

THE CROTS IN ORIO. - Ohio appears to have done well This Crots in Onto.—Ohio appears to have done well this season. In addition to fine crops of wheat and a good promise of corn, the minor crops also give a large yield. The barley is harvested, the oats promise well, and the potatoes are quite large. The Cincinnati Gazette estimates the yield as follows: Oats, 20,000,000 bushels; rye, 1,000,000 do.; barley, 500,000 do.; potatoes, 6,500,000 do. Aggregate, 28,000,000. This is an advance of 40 per cent. upon the crop of 1850. Very probable the increase will be nuch greater. The market vance of 40 per cent. upon the crop of 1830. Very probably the increase will be much greater. The market value of the articles cannot be less than 12,000,000 of dollars, after making allowances for any depreciation in price. The hay crop is about three times as large as it was in 1850, when it was valued at \$700,000.

COWHIDED BY A LADY. -The St. Louis Democrat of the

COMIDED BY A 1987.

15th says:

"During yesterday, George Patten, storekeeper for Street & Co., Main street, applied opprobrious epithets to a young lady at his house on the corner of Seventh street and Franklin avenue. She is a seamstress named Rebecca McCord, and lives in another part of the double house in which Patten resides. On his return home last events. ca McCord, and lives in another part of the double hopse in which Patten resides. On his return home last evening she was prepared with a choice cowhide, and proceeded with invincible spirit and with subjugating energy to warm with that caustic the superficial area of Mr. Patten. His solid contents were shattered, and when he was able to escape from his assailant he retorted in other d'scourteous terms, and shortly reappeared, challenging her to renew the conflict. Nothing loth, she was actively complying, when he drewa knife and stabbed her near the heart—it is thought fittally! She also received a cut in the arm. He was instantly arrested."

A Besixess Town.-The little town of Southington, Connecticut, with a population of about one thousand inhabitants, contains twelve manufactories, in which is invested a stock capital of nearly a million of dollars. WHOLESALE POISONING.

The community has hardly been allowed breathing tim ince the horrible tragedy enacted by the murderer Loefner before we are again called upon to recount a deed which, in hellish iniquity, beggars description, and throws the legendary poisonings of the Borgias in the shade.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of two an our, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small loxes upon the side-walk, about the size of peppermin frops. In another part of the street, a rather robust-looking man, dressed in a black coat, white pants, and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed, occa-sionally distributing a similar description of lozenge, only in larger quantities.

As is usual in German localities, quite a number of hildren were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way. Occasionally the man would give a package to persons he met, but in these instances the parties deed tasting, suspecting something wrong. Not so, however, with the unsuspecting children, who greedily de-voured the to them—dainty waifs, and in a short time terwards they were taken with violent vomiting. The neighborhood became speedily alarmed, and Drs. Smith, Davis, and Fries were summoned, who speedily detected the action of poison, and upon a chemist in the neighborhood, Mr. Eckel, analyzing a lozenge, it was found to be composed of equal parts of arsenic, sugar, and flour. In \*\*-ack which the man, or rather monster, had taken, as many a. 1.500 of these death-dealing drops were found in one pile, and a another spot one-fourth pound of ar-senic was found tied in a souple of parcels.

The neighborhood became fearfully excited, for at least

venty children had more or less nontaken all the less in the selection of ickeye street, near Poplar. He expired at about six o'clock in the evening. We were present when the coro-ner held his inquest, and a more melancholy sight it has ardly been our lot to witness. The mother of the dead child had a few days previous been confined, and in the same room her eldest born lay a stiff and rigid corpse, while the new-born infant sought in vain for nourishment from the maternal breast, the fount of which sudden grief and agony had dried. Her two other children had also partaken of the poisoned drops, and lay sick in the same om, but they were pronounced out of danger.

Immediately upon the other side of the street, anothe omising child, named Henry Schwartz, about eleven clock last night, is said to have breathed its last; and at the time we visited the poisoned district some four or five other children, male and female, were supposed to be in a very critical condition. We heard also that several intilar cases had occurred on Fifteenth, between Race and Elm streets, but we were unable to glean particulars.

THE LAST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS. The St. Louis Republican thus supplies the particulars of the last destructive fire in that city of Tuesday eve-

"The fire broke out in Boswell's planing mills, joining Marrow's bedstead and table factory, situated on the block between Main and Second and Jefferson and Monroe streets, in North St. Louis. At the time of the joining Marrow's bedstead and table hectry, stataace on the block between Main and Second and Jefferson and Monroe streets, in North St. Louis. At the time of the origin of the fire a brisk breeze was blowing from the northeast, which, together with the combustible nature of the contents of the building, contributed to the rapid progress of the fire, and in the course of an hour it had extended to the large factory of Marlow, and included in its devastation Marlow's private dwelling, the residence of Mr. Jones—both large, three-story brick houses—three frame tenements, and the northern portion of what is known as Sheppard's Row, and belonging to Mr. Mctiec. So sudden and rapid was the destruction of the buildings we have named that few of those occupying them were able to saye any furniture; and some with difficulty eyen escaped from the houses with their lives. Ope man, we understood, happening to be in the fourth story of Marlow's factory, when the fire was communicated to that building, was unable to find egress except by jumping from one of the windows on a bed held to receive him by six men below. When we reached the fire it had consumed all the houses enumerated above, and the attention of the firemen and people present was directed to the protection of the surrounding houses and the immense quantity of lumber, stayes, etc., lying about in all directions in the immediate neighborhood.

'In Sheppard's Row it is stated there were over thirty families residing, all of whom by this disaster are rendered houseless. The northern part of this row was severely burned, while the southern portion, by the exertion of the firemen, who had but a scanty supply of water, was saved. None of the houses, however, are habitable.

'It is impossible to arrive at the precise extent of the loss by this fire, or to ascertain at this late hour the amount of insurance. The saw mill belonged to Eyotherton and Sturgeon and was worth, we suppose, about \$20,000. Mariow's factory, which was one of the largest

loss by this fire, or to ascerom and the longed to many amount of insurance. The saw mill belonged to many certon and Sturgeon and was worth, we suppose, about crton and Sturgeon and was worth, was one of the largest \$20,000. Mariow's factory, which was one of the largest \$20,000. West, was worth nearly \$100,000; and the largest could no \$20,000. Mariow's factory, which was one of the largest of the kind in the West, was worth nearly \$100,000: and the entire value of all the property destroyed could not be less than \$300,000. To-morrow we will be enabled to

be less than \$300,000. To morrow we will be chabled to state the precise loss and the amounts of ingurances.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Marlow was insured to the amount of \$18,000—in what office we could not ascertain—and that his loss over insurance will be \$32,000. Brotherton's loss is estimated at \$35,will be \$32,000. Brotherton's loss is estimated at \$35,000, and that of Chas. Boswell, the owner of the planing mill, where the fire broke out, is supposed to be about the same.

the same.
Several persons were in the upper part of Marlow's factory when the fire caught it through the west window. So inflammable were the contents that the entire structure was blazing while the last of the party, David Tupper, remained—unable to descend. He appeared at an east window and was relieved from imminent peril through the promptitude of Mayor Wimer, who instantly had carpets and bedding piled beneath, and then sternly called to him to jump. He took the leap and landed safely. Loud shouts of the multitude and warm congratulations when the fire caught it throu

greeted his safe landing.
"No water was to be obtained for nearly an hour after the engines arrived on the ground; and, though only a short distance from the river, they had not hose enough to bring it up. Much of the property destroyed might have been saved if water could have been obtained."

LARGE VEON THE TVICANTERED TRANSIT - The schooner Chipola, Captain Lockwood, arrived at this port last evening direct from Minatthan, which place she left of the 4th inst. We are gratified to learn, as we do from Col. Ladd, who came passenger by her, that the work on the Tehuantepec road is progressing in the mest satisfactory manner. Col. H. M. Summers and party are in fine health and excellent spirits. The town of Minattlan and the transit route, as also the isthmus generally, were perfectly healthy.—N. O. Pienyune, July 17.

Mrs. Delany, the fat lady, who weighs 550 pounds, was married at Pittsburg on Sunday evening last to Mr. O'Neil, the agent for her exhibition. They started on Monday for Memphis, and on the same day William Delaney telegraphed from New York that he would arrive in 24 hours at Pittsburg to travel with his wife. It will be difficult for her to hide from him.

A full and splendid set of silver service was recently A run and spiendid set of silver service was recently presented to Miss Caroline R. Scabury, formerly of South-bridge, Massachusetts, by the citizens of Columbus, Mississippi, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the noble flad self-sacrificing spirit evinced by her in the service which she gratuitously rendered as nurse, in a case of small-pox, from which friends and acquaintances fled in terror.

LATER FROM UTAH.—A despatch from St. Louis says:
"Salt Lake dates to the 2d inst. have been received. The
affairs of the Territory were in a peaceful condition, and
general prosperity prevailed. Rumors of the Utah expedition by the general government attracted little atten-

tion.
"The emigrant trains were progressing rapidly. Grass was abundant on the plains, and the Indians were friend-

The owners of the Philadelphia steamer City of New York, which was abandoned on Nantucket Shoals last June, and afterwards was picked up by the schooner Ida E. Davis, and taken to Harwich, have awarded \$12,000 to the fortunate crew who saved her.

A letter from London says that Crawford, the sculptor,

J. P. Doddridge, proprietor of the Macon Star, was in Kempey county, Miss., on the

THE TAKE-STONE OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUe cheerfully publish the following letter: TABILISOTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE,

At a neting of the building committee of the Washugton Nional Monument, held this day, the proposiion madby Messrs. R. E. Doyle, Michael Joyce, J. S.
Iutchinsand Patrick Caine, to do the work under the
omnitteaccept of the monument, was considered, and the
omnitteaccept of the services of these gentlemen, in
he mann and for the object they propose to reader
sem; at the committee tender to these gentlemen
seir thans for this offer, so generously and patriotically
offered.

When thy shall be ready to commence the work they are requestd to report to Mr. James Dixon, who is ap-pointed sucrintendent until the 4th of July next, inclu-

sive.
Transmied by order of the committee.
Most sincerely, yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESY.

THE WARINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. The Board & Managers of the Washington National Monument Association have held two meetings this week, nd propos to hold another on Monday evening next. onth or two since a committee was appointed by them to nake a searching investigation of the actual ition of the treasury of the Association. That com mittee promptly refused to perform the duties assigned The proceedings of the two last meetings have course been secret, and it is not known whether of not a second committee has been appointed.

Notwithstanding the secrecy to which we have alluded

nough is known to justify the statement that these meet ings have been far from harmonious. The managers have disagreed among themselves, thus retarding the accomplistine the objects they have in view. For the pur-

course that the Board of Managers can satisfy the people that they have performed faithfully the duties which they were so willing to take upon themselves. A committee appointed, whatever disagreements may have arisen among themselves can be settled at their leisure.

CENTRE MARKET.—Centre Market presented a busy scen this morning. It has been stated that all kinds of marketing are cheaper in this city than in Alexandria. The truth of this is doubted by the majority of our citizens, who believe that in no city of the Union are the expense of housekeeping so heavy as they are in Washington city. In fact, there are good grounds for this doubt. A visit to this market will convince the most skeptical that the complaints of our housekeepers are not without founda-

For some time past workmen have been busy in making an addition to the market, next to the canal. This improvement is now nearly completed. It will be ready for use by the 1st of August. The new market-house will have a brick pavement, and from its width will afford ample room for a promenade.

The opening of these additional facilities will be quite cceptable to our citizens, who have not only complained of the high price of provisions, but also of the indifferent accommodations of the market. But the new market house itself will not be the only improvement that is needed in this quarter. The roof of the old building is in a leaky condition, and should be thoroughly repaired. THE NAVAL COURTS .- We copy the following paragraph

from the National Intelligencer:

"The following are all the retired, furloughed, and dropped cases which have been investigated and disposed of up to this date by the three courts of inquiry sitting in

dropped cases which have been invessional inquiry sitting in this city, viz:

"Captains—J. Wilkinson, Jos. Smith, Philip F. Voorhoes, T. M. Newell, Thomas Paine, W. K. Latimer, Chas. Boarman, J. H. Graham, and William Imman. Commanders—J. L. Paine, Henry Bruce, J. S. Nicholas, Oscar Bullus, J. Sterrett, M. Mason, and William S. Ogden. The case of Commander A. K. Long is now pending in the third court. Lieutenants—J. L. Palmer, J. C. Carter, R. Handy, A. H. Kilty, Wm. Chandler, J. M. Gilliss, A. Gibson, Henry Walker, E. C. Bowers, A. S. Baldwin, L. C. Sartori, F. Stanly, J. N. Maffitt, H. Rolando, T. A. Parker, M. Sianous, R. McArann, W. A. C. Farragut, L. Pennington, R. W. Meade, W. A. Bartlett, A. D. Harrell, T. H. Stevens, Abner Read, A. C. Rhind. The case of Lieutenant D. F. Dulany is pending in the first court. Masters—Wm. W. Low, Wm. N. Bra'ly, Peter Wager, and A. McLaughlin. Passed midshipmen—E. C. Gratton and J. S. Thornton."

A Lerrey Mesteat. Issuer called "the musquite." has nade its appearance. It is very consequential and fond of admiration! In proof of this, the fact may be mentioned that it gives a sharp nip to dull hearers, and makes them listen to its scientific performances! Though diminutive, the fellow is formidable. Net-work barricades have to be erected to guard sleepers against its midnight attacks. It spares neither age nor sex, and, therefore, one need be over-solicitous to make its acquaintance

WATERNELONS, the best of them seventy-five cents ach, were exposed to sale in the Centre Market to-day There was no "rush" for them, as, now-a-days, the necessary substantials for the household must be provided before there can be an indulgence in the vegetable

THE CANAL. - Considerable progress has been made in cleaning out the canal. The mud has been cut out to a width of forty feet all along its north side to eighth street. soon as the canal shall have been cleaned as far as Sixth street Mesers Castleman and Brother will out a line of large boats upon it, to run between this city and

Dogs.—The war upon the dogs still continues. "Bob Ridley," a Scotch terrier kept by the Auxiliary Guards, was killed last night.

City Irros.-The venerable John Mountz, of Georgeown, who has been clerk and treasurer of that city for sixty-six years, and clerk of the levy court of the District for fifty-five years, now lies seriously ill at his residence. A cargo of 1,400 bushels of new white wheat sold in deorgetown on Wednesday for \$1 70 per bushel.

Considerable quantities of stone are now arriving from the Occoquan quarries and Dix island for the Treasury

ctured at the navy-yard for United States vessels.

The barque Golden Era arrived at Alexandria yesterday rom Liverpool, bringing 6,000 sacks of salt for Messrs.

Three regular freight trains per week have been put or the Manassas Gap railroad for the accommodation of the Considerable quantities of anthracite coal, from Pennylvania, are now arriving at the navy-yard. It is esti-

mated that about the following quantities of coal will be required for the use of the yard during the current fiscal year, to wit : 1,000 tons anthracite, 5,000 tons Cumberland, and 560 tons Richmond.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, office corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th atreet, to the business community, for their prompt and homosuble settlement of my loss by the recent fire, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street.

HENRY KEGO . HENRY KING.

SPLENDID HOTEL LOT FOR SALE, In the city of Washington, D. C., and fronting on Pennsyl

TIME LOT is about one hundred and seventy feet Will LOT is about one hundred and seventy feed by one hundred and sixty feet, being the ground partly occu-jeed by the Union new-spaper printing office, and partly by the rains of the late National Theatre. There is no place in the country where a first-class botel is more imperatively required, nor where such a one would so surely prove profitable. The terms will be made even favorable, and, if needed, facilities will be afforded in the erection of a

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Kanass.

Sr. Louis, July 24.—The Republican learns that all is quiet in Kansas. Gov. Walker is still at Lawrence, with 400 dragoons, waiting for the further action of the people before resorting to decisive measures. He would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

Coal Trade Reopened.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25 .- The Sentinel learns from a let ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The Sentinel learns from a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city largely interested in the coal trade, that a large number of boats belonging to the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have passed dam No. 5, and are hourly expected to arrive here.

Breech-loading Rifles.

Brecch-loading Rilles.

A BOARD of army officers will be assembled at breech-loading rides, with a view to assertain which arm, of this description, is best stude to the military service. The trials will commence on the 17th of August, 1857. All persons intending to offer arms for trial will plears notify the Colonel of Ordinace, giving a general electription of the arm cach may intend to present, and specifying the calibre, weight, and length of barrel. Cartridges set other amusinition suitable for the arm should be brought with it.

ORDXASCR OFFICE, Washington, July 23, 1887.

To be published daily Gil 17th August in the Pennsylvanian, Philelphia; National Democrat and Irish News, New York; Mortile tost, Boston. Each of which papers will send their bills and a cop of the paper containing the advertisement to the Ordnance Office. July 24—dt17 Aug GREAT inducements offered for cash.—Prepara

WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets

SUTER, LEA, & Co., ) Bankers,
Wassastron Crry,
City, K. T., dealers in exc ible points in the canad States and

LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

LUKE LEA,
Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel,
Ap 18—d&cp6m Leavenworth City, K. T.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A description of the engine is unnecessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The Mesors. Ellis manufactured it, and this is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

Read, read .- A New Political Work. THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA. By M. W. CLUSKEY, of Washington city, D. C. THIS work, a royal octavo, containing 640 pages of

By M. W. CLUSKEY, of Washington city, D. C.

THIS work, a royal octavo, containing 640 pages of matter, conveniently indexed and handsomely should, is now out. No political speaker or editor should be without it. Alphabed, of the property of the property of the control of the control of confederation, the Various Party Platforms, the American Ritial the Pull Opinious on the Dred Scott case, a History of the Various the Pull Opinious on the Dred Scott case, a History of the Various Party Platforms, the American Ritial the Pull Opinious on the Dred Scott case, a History of the Various of Tariffs, a History of the Congressional Legislation on the United State Bank, a Complete History with all the votes sectionally classified on the Missouri Compromise, a History of the adjustics of the several States, a detailed record of the Legislation of Congress rolative to Kansas, and Nebraska, the Kansas, including the gross rolative to Kansas, and Nebraska, the Kansas, convention act Governora Stanton and Walker's inaugural addresses; in fact, every thing apportaining to the precent excliement in Kansas, including the Reports of Senators Doughas and Collamer on Kansas affairs during the last Congress, and the Special Message of President Pierce on the same subject; a History of Party Conventions in the United States; a History of Airch Suffrage, the Letters signed Madison in defence of the American Party, and that of Governor Wise against it; the Alien and Sedition Laws and their history; the Compromises of 18-0, with the several votes thereon; the Naturalization Laws, Extracts from the Specihos of noted Aboditionists and Republicans, illustrative of the opsition of their parties, as also from the Specihos of Southern Rai, indicating southern sentiment; a History of the explayed of the Several Railroad Grants unade by Congress; Mr. Toomis's Lecture on Slavery the Virgina and Kengukay resolutions of 1708 and '09; the Ordinances of 1744 and '37; Mr. Callioun's Fort Hill address; a History of Deposite, Rargain, and Intrigue; a

For Cape May.

Washington Branch Railroad.—Philadelphia, Wilmington, timore Railroad. DASSENGERS for this celebrated summer resort are informed that a drily line will be run, (except Sufficient leaving Washington at 6, a. m., and connecting at New Castle with the splendid stemmer General McDonald on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and sufficient leaving with the elegant and sylft New York steamers running between Philadelphia and New York via New Castle. Castle.

Tickets \$5 50, including carriage hire on the island. Children (under 12 years) and servants, \$4 50.

TH. H. PARSONS, Agent. July 24-4w

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Look to Your Interest. NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than at any other season of the year.

Weekly receiving large shipments of white, red, and gray ash COALS from the most approved gipnes in the country, carefully prepared for cocking ranges, shoest, grates, and furnaces.

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and INNE WOOD, of the most superior qual-

A large supply of CUBERLAND ( )Ai, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. Geters left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cartcoal kept under cover ; 2,246 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed

office northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547, One square south Pennsylvania ave July 24-1m

WILLARD'S HOTEL, -J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteeuth street, Washington, D. C.

Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the cations for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City

Wm. F. Bayly,
Robert Farnham,
Wm. Orme,
Francis Modum,
Francis Modum,
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

G. D. Haxson, Secretary. May 29—dly

Washington Branch Railroad.

Frains run as follows:

ROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.50, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train. k train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, ditimore, Phitadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington. At 4.15 and 2.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m. (in 2mday at 4.15, a m., and 5.16, p. m. T. H. PARSONS, Agent. June 13

EDWIN GREEN, cabinet-maker, at his large es La tablishment, No. 180 Ponneylvania avenue, between 17th ansistatests, has always on hand a large stock of every description of cabinet furniture, chairs, and mattrosces, which he is refing at the lowest prices.

Repairing, uphol-tering, and varnishing promptly executed, Mahregany suitable for hand-rail for sale.

July 16—2w

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 16th etreet. It from 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 30 feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & McKENNEY.

KELLER & Makenney,

15th street, opposite Treasury Department. OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white hier sear. The finder shall be liberally rewarded y leaving it at 450 Fifteenth street.

May 30-41

## NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., 13 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor

House,

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINET, MPORTERS of Cognac brandies for druggists and merchants' use, from Ourd, Dupuy, & Ou, Hennessey, Pinet, Cas-ullion, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole pro-prietors of the celebrated brandies, in the native proof and flavor of

ic, viz:
Vineyard of Chateau Bernard,
Liqueur des champs d'or,
Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac.

Exclusive importers of the Old Royal Hollands, Old Royal Hollands,
Burgomaster Schnappe,
And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Port wines, &c., &c.
And several brands of Sherry in thippers.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT. B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at

BEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

1857.

30 to 36 Park Place.

THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending begin. They have been in use sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, but have given entire sattsfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others,

Fashionable Dry Goods in New York.

attings, rogs, mats, curtain materials, face curtains, gill MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

NVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other inds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. May 26—15\*

Trinity Building, 111 Breadway.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly fork millions or boiling and are entirely cash, of which three millions is kinder thousand dollars are invested on bond and martgage on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine millions of dollars.

The entire profits, already masses.

Tenns i mastat.
Forms of application and pamphiets giving every information supplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents.
FREDY S. WINSTON, President.
BAAC ARBATT, Secretary.
SHEEPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and miding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salescroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Marray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of shelf factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Also-

nace's patent permutation bank so , , without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., 
Nog 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and 
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York. 
P. COYLE & CO., Agents 
Washington, D. C. 
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent 
Richmond, Virginiz.

William Grandin,

No. 70 Franklin street, New York.

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is we would can attenue to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-sioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thor-oughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims. [New York Daily News.

P. H. FERRMAN, EBBITT HOUSE. F street, between 13th and 14th streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisities of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the raffroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26—

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut,

DROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having return-PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having returned to Washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clerks and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct promounciation and grammatical instruction in the French, Spanish, and German languages. Wishing to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during last five years' slay in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these languages at moderate prices. Persons wishing to poin these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. L. S. Dyson, Pharmacounter, No. 268 Feaneylvania avenos.

Colleges or other scholastic institutions who wish to secore in advance the services of an officient teacher, one who comes back to Washington from Europe with the highest testimostable, will do well to address a line to Frof. Daniel E. Groux, post office Washington, D. C. The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing solest private classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either ladies or gentlemen.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS,

N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con-stantly on hand; also, a full and

Cyrus W. Field & Co. WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

mmia-ioner for Maine, Now Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Johnd, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-consin, Kentacky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Georgia, Fiorida, &c. Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the United States Territori

Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained, All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—6m

THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is dolightfully situated at the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly forraished, and possesses superior advantages for sea-bathing, sailing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Boston by steamboat or railroad, and has every facility for exercise and ammement. The subscriber assures all those who may favor him with their patronage that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and coinfort.

June 30—d3w.

INCORPORATED IN 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent.

Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,906 Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who in gred at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their olicies renewed through

June 13-dly

Wheeler & Wilson.

MANUFACTURING CO. PANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

are:

1st. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.

3d. Noiseless movement.

4th. The remarkable perfection of their stitching, and their applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

Principal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies in the principal cities of the Union.

May 26—1y\*

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street, and 47 and 49 Catharine street